

BUCHANAN'S Journal of Man

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Vol. II.

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
Introduction to the Journal of Man.

As the JOURNAL OF MAN is designed to occupy the highest realm of knowledge attainable by man, it cannot be a magazine for the millions who have no aspiration toward such knowledge. Its pages will not be devoted to the elementary lessons that such persons need to attract them to the science of the soul and the brain, and the philosophy of reform. They must be given to the illustration of science that is essentially new which would be instructive to those who already have some elementary knowledge of the subject. That knowledge which readers of the Journal will be presumed to have is briefly presented in the following sketch of

THE SCIENCE OF ANTHROPOLOGY.

1. The brain is the seat of conscious life, the organs of all the powers of the soul, the controlling organ of the body in all its function, and is therefore a psychophysiological apparatus, psychic in relation to the soul, physiological in relation to the body.

2. The anatomy of the brain, which is wonderfully complex, was first rationally explored and understood by Dr. Gall, the greatest philosopher of the eighteenth century. The first and only successful investigation of its psychic functions was also made by him, and his doctrines were for many years admired by the ablest scientists of Europe, but after his death fell into unmerited neglect, for three sufficient reasons: First, his method of investigation by studying comparative development was entirely neglected. Phrenology decayed when the fountain of the science was thus closed, as zoology would have declined under similar treatment. But no student of comparative development has ever repudiated the discoveries of Gall. It was unfortunate that Gall and Spurzheim did not give lessons in craniology. Secondly, the intense materialism of the scientific class has made them profoundly averse to all investigation of a psychic nature and to all profound philosophy. Thirdly, the inaccuracies of Gall's incomplete discoveries, especially in reference to the cerebellum, furnished some valid objections to his opponents, who paid no attention to his evidences, but condemned without investigation.

 The new **SANITARIUM** or Health Palace of Dr. R. C. Flower, on Columbus Avenue, is now being prepared for use, and will probably be ready for the public in July. An expenditure of about \$100,000 in its remodelling and equipment (the building having cost \$200,000) will make it the most complete and admirable institution of the kind in America. It is a stone front, five story building, occupying 110 feet on Columbus Avenue at the corner of Holyoke St.

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The suspension of pain, under dangerous surgical operations, is the greatest triumph of Therapeutic Science in the present century. It came first by mesmeric hypnosis, which was applicable only to a few, and was restricted by the jealous hostility of the old medical profession. Then came the nitrous oxide, introduced by Dr. Wells, of Hartford, and promptly discountenanced by the enlightened (?) medical profession of Boston, and set aside for the next candidate, ether, discovered in the United States also, but far inferior to the nitrous oxide as a safe and pleasant agent. This was largely superseded by chloroform, discovered much earlier by Liebig and others, but introduced as an anæsthetic in 1847, by Professor Simpson. This proved to be the most powerful and dangerous of all. Thus the whole policy of the medical profession was to discourage the safe, and encourage the more dangerous agents. The magnetic sleep, the most perfect of all anæsthetic agents, was expelled from the realm of college authority; ether was substituted for nitrous oxide, and chloroform preferred to ether, until frequent deaths gave warning.

Nitrous oxide, much the safest of the three, has not been the favorite, but has held its ground, especially with dentists. But even nitrous oxide is not perfect. It is not equal to the magnetic sleep, when the latter is practicable, but fortunately it is applicable to all. To perfect the nitrous oxide, making it universally safe and pleasant, Dr. U. K. Mayo, of Boston, has combined it with certain harmless vegetable nervines, which appear to control the fatal tendency which belongs to all anæsthetics when carried too far. The success of Dr. Mayo, in perfecting our best anæsthetic, is amply attested by those who have used it. Dr. Thorndike, than whom Boston had no better surgeon, pronounced it "the safest the world has yet seen." It has been administered to children and to patients in extreme debility. Drs. Frizzell and Williams say they have given it "repeatedly in heart disease, severe lung diseases, Bright's disease, etc., where the patients were so feeble as to require assistance in walking, many of them under medical treatment, and the results have been all that we could ask — no

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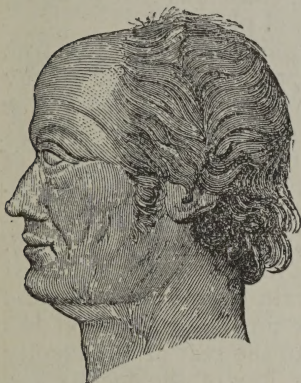
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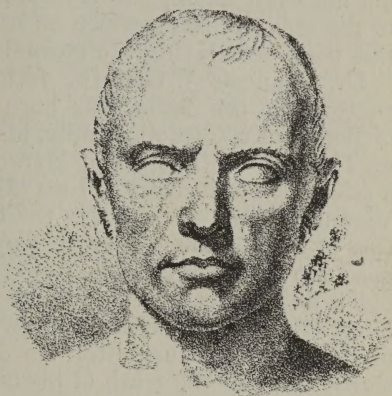
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MAY, 1888.

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F. J. GALL



SPURZHEIM

Gall and Spurzheim.

THEIR RANK IN SCIENCE AS LEADERS.

UNTIL the end of the last century, Europe was looking in vain for the beginning of philosophy. Man, the highest reality in the world, and soul, the essence of man, were unsolved mysteries, and they who from ignorant self-sufficiency assumed to be philosophers, knew not where or how the soul was located in the body, or by what organs it was manifested, and therefore had no method of studying or discovering its faculties except by that speculative guess-work, in which the ploughman was often more correct than the unscientific philosophizers, who followed the ignorant methods of two thousand years ago, instead of making original investigations.

Plato, Aristotle, Descartes, Leibnitz, Kant, Hegel and a host of similar authors endeavored by speculation to formulate a philosophy with as much success as they might have had in discovering the geography of the moon by the same method of baseless speculation. The metaphysical literature they have left is but rubbish for oblivion.

The philosophizers of the present day know a little more about the brain than the "children of the mist" who have flourished in past centuries; but in endeavoring to be positive, cautious, and exact, they have simply become narrow-minded and ignorant—ignorant of the grandest fact in Nature, the existence of the human soul and the unseen world to which it belongs.

In brilliant contrast to these follies of the past and present, Gall and Spurzheim introduced the method of true philosophy which is

based upon science, without which philosophy is but the vague dream of an egotistic mind. They began by studying the constitution of man and ascertaining the functions of the brain, the supreme organ of the body, the residence and apparatus of the soul, through which the soul itself becomes an object of science. They intuitively perceived the worthlessness of all that had been called philosophy, and did not even attempt to review or discuss it, but devoted themselves to the study of man, which all had neglected, conscious that in doing this they were laying the eternal foundations of philosophy.

Dr. Francois J. Gall, the father of true philosophy and the true anatomy of the brain, was born March 9, 1758 in the Grand Duchy of Baden of a Catholic family, his father being a merchant and mayor of Tiefenrun. The 9th of March deserves to be honored hereafter as a scientific anniversary. In 1781 he went to the Medical School of Vienna. His discoveries in the brain took their origin in an observation of his schoolboy days, that prominent eyes were connected with a good verbal memory. I made the same observation in my boyhood, but it did not lead me to seek its cause. His medical studies enabled him to find the cause in the growth of the brain behind the eyes, and more than a century after his discovery the medical profession has slowly realized the truth of his discovery as to the seat of the faculty of language; for the numerous cases of the loss of the faculty and inability to speak have been proved to depend on disease located where Gall discovered the faculty. The anatomical location thus demonstrated is more precise than Gall's discovery made it, but not in any respects materially different; but with characteristic ingratitude the name of Gall has been cast aside by the majority of the pathologists who speak of nothing but their own dissections.

The members of the learned profession do not easily forgive the man who presumes to teach them and to force them onward faster than they are willing to go.

The fame of Dr. Gall does not rest entirely upon his discovery of the seats of a large number of the mental faculties. He has the solid merit of being the pioneer in teaching the true anatomy of the brain, and his discoveries are the basis of the anatomy that is now taught in all medical schools. This fact makes still more unpardonable the neglect of the medical schools to-day to do justice to his memory. Our scientific text-books are full of references to every other discoverer of any portion of anatomical science, and in the earlier portion of the century anatomists did not fail to discuss the discoveries of Gall, and to give him honor as a leader in the science.

The "Island of Reil" is a small portion of the brain which perpetuates the fame of that skillful anatomist; but what of his teacher? Reil and Loder were already widely known as anatomists when Dr. Gall taught them a more correct view of the brain, and they were enthusiastic in their praise of their teacher as one who had discovered more than they had deemed it possible for one man to do.

Reil said that "he had found more in Gall's dissections of the brain than he could have believed it possible for any one man to discover in his whole life."

Loder, who stood as high as any anatomist of his time, said, in a letter to Prof. Hufeland, "Now that Gall has been at Halle, and I have had an opportunity, not only of listening to his lectures, but also of dissecting with him, either alone or in the company of Reil and several of my acquaintances, nine human brains and fourteen brains of animals, I think I am able and have a right to give an opinion as to his doctrines. I say then that I agree with you concerning organology, without, however, believing it to be at all contradictory to anatomy, being convinced that in respect to its grounds and its principles it is true. . . . The skulls of Schinderhannes, and six of his accomplices, were lent to me by Ackermann of Heidelberg. They presented a striking harmony with the craniological indications of Gall. In the presence of S. with whom the little H. of Jena lived, who after stealing several times drowned herself in the Saale, Gall gave such an exact description of her character from a mere inspection of her skull (which I had secretly procured, and which no one knew that I had) that S. was really amazed when I revealed the secret. There was no chance about this, and I may say the same of several other cases.

"The discoveries in the brain made by Gall are of the highest importance, and several of them possess such a degree of evidence that I cannot conceive how any one with good eyes can overlook them. I speak particularly of ——— (here follows a list of some of Gall's anatomical discoveries). These discoveries alone would be sufficient to *render Gall's name immortal*. They are the most important that have been made in anatomy since the discovery of the absorbent system. The unfolding of the convolutions is a capital thing. What progress have we not a right to expect from a route thus opened? I am disappointed and ashamed of myself for having, like the others, for thirty years cut up some hundreds of brains as we slice cheese, and *for having failed to perceive the forest by reason of the great number of trees*. But there is no use in blushing and fretting. The best thing we can do is to listen to the truth, and learn what we are ignorant of. I acknowledge with Reil that I have found more than I deemed it possible for a man to discover in a life time."

Equally candid and honorable was the testimony of Prof. HUFELAND, who enjoyed not only the highest rank in his profession, but a reputation for noble sentiments and virtues seldom equalled.

"It is with great pleasure and much interest (said Prof. Hufeland) that I have heard this estimable man (Gall) expound his new doctrine. I am fully convinced that it ought to be considered one of the most remarkable phenomena of the eighteenth century, and one of the boldest and most important advances that have been made in the study of nature.

"One must see and hear in order to learn that the man is entirely, exempt from prejudice, charlatanism, deceit, and metaphysical reveries. Endowed with a rare spirit of observation, with great penetration and sound judgment, identified, so to speak, with nature, and deriving confidence from his constant intercourse with her, he has collected, in the class of organized beings, a multitude of indications

and phenomena never before observed, or which had been observed superficially only. He has compared them ingeniously, discovered the relations which establish an analogy between them — has learned their signification, deduced consequences, and established truths which are the more precious for being invariably founded on experience and flowing from nature herself. To this labor he is indebted for his views of the nature, relations, and functions of the nervous system."

Honored thus by the most eminent anatomists and physicians of his own country, Dr. Gall, with his friend and colleague in the cultivation of the science, Dr. Spurzheim, left Vienna March 6th, 1805 for a tour in Germany, and visited Berlin, Potsdam, Leipsic, Dresden, Halle, Jena, Weimar, Goettingen, Braunschweig, Copenhagen, Kiel, Hamburgh, Bremen, Munster, Amsterdam, Leyden, Dusseldorf, Frankfort, Wurtzbourg, Marbourg, Stuttgard, Carlsruhe, Lastall' Freybourg, Doneschingue, Heidelberg, Manheim, Munich, Augsburg, Ulm, Zurich, Bern, Bale, Muhlhouse, Paris.

"I experienced everywhere, (said Gall) the most flattering reception. Sovereigns, ministers, philosophers, legislators, artists, seconded my designs on all occasions, augmenting my collections, and furnishing me everywhere with new observations. The circumstances were too favorable to permit me to resist the invitations which came to me from most of the Universities."

This record of his triumphal progress is most honorable to the German nation, and is a remarkable contrast to Anglo-Saxon bigotry. The doctrines of Gall were assailed in England with a vituperation which was almost scurrilous, and Gall never had any encouragement to travel in England. A brief visit to London, was his only intercourse with the British nation. Phrenology was propagated in England by the labors of Spurzheim and Combe, whose patient and amiable nature qualified them for the task of overcoming opposition, and secured the support of many distinguished men. The bigotry of the medical profession which has enabled them to maintain so hostile an attitude against the discoveries of Hahnemann has kept the great mass in England and the United States in an attitude of fixed hostility to the true science of the brain, and the great majority of physicians misled by the colleges have been kept in *profound ignorance* of the claims of the science.

The bread and butter struggle for life among eighty thousand physicians, (three times as many for the population as in European countries), has produced an intensity of rivalry, jealousy and selfishness unsurpassed in the world's history, which is shown in the despotic medical laws, and the warfare of medical parties. In such an atmosphere the true spirit of progress cannot exist, and the first question in reference to discoveries by a scientific teacher is whether he belongs to our party the other party. If he belongs to the other party he is unworthy of notice; if he belongs to our party we may listen to him if he does not deviate greatly from our professors and standard authors. As animals are held together in herds by the gregarious instincts, so are men of moderate ethical capacities, in religion, politics and science.

The career of Gall and Spurzheim, during their lives was a battle against conservatism, but a successful battle while they lived. Cuvier and others of the most eminent in Paris attended Gall's lectures and dissections; the Institute received their memoir in 1808, and nothing prevented their triumphant success in every direction, but the brutal jealousy and hostility of Napoleon, acting upon the servility of the scientists of Paris. His favorite physician Corvisart endeavored to interest him, but he refused to look into the subject and berated his savans for allowing themselves to be taught anatomy by a German. He maintained to his death this blind hostility to a subject that had never been investigated; and his incapacity to appreciate either Gall or Fulton shows how little capacity there is in a profoundly selfish nature to appreciate or assist any movement of progress and enlightenment.

Napoleon was a model of selfishness and insincerity. His instincts led him away from truth. Lying was with him an important part of the art of war and of social intercourse. *It is precisely the same* predominance of selfishness, insincerity and strife which renders society to-day so indifferent to progress. A marvellous and instructive fact when really demonstrated once should be demonstrated for all people, and all time. But instead of this a marvellous truth reaches only its eye-witnesses, and every group of individuals or every single person must have the same thing brought home to his own senses because unable to profit by what others learn.

There was a strength of character and personal energy in Gall, which commanded and enforced respect, and in Spurzheim there was a moral power which soothed opposition, and won the kindly esteem of all who heard him, hence in those times many of the leading men of the age became their followers. In France, Andral and Broussais, who stood at the head of the medical profession were among their followers. Andral was the president of the Paris Phrenological Society. Vimont who presented to the Royal Institute the most extensive work ever prepared upon the brains of animals, accompanied by 2,500 prepared heads, 1,500 of which belonged to animals that he had individually studied, and four hundred wax models of brains, besides an atlas of six hundred figures, began his inquiries with a prejudice against Gall, but became his devoted follower, and spoke of him in the introduction to his memoir as "one of those extraordinary men whom dark envy is always eager to exclude from the rank to which their genius calls, and against whom it employs the arms of cowardice and hypocrisy. High cerebral capacity, profound penetration, good sense, and varied information, were the qualities which struck me as distinguishing Gall. The indifference which I first entertained for his writings gave place to the most profound veneration."

The followers of Gall and Spurzheim in France were very numerous, but their names are not familiar to English readers. The list of eminent men in England who espoused their doctrines is so extensive that I would only offer the names and titles of the most conspicuous as an evidence of the overwhelming force of the science in

its imperfect development at that time, with all who gave it their attention. That another generation has since arisen drifting in another direction and PROFOUNDLY IGNORANT of the whole subject as most physicians are to-day, proves nothing, for the disbelief of the ignorant is the fate of all science. Africa and China, have but little respect for astronomy.

Of eminent English scientists who embraced the phrenological system, the first position should be assigned to DR. JOHN ELLIOTSON, who at that time, was at the head of the medical profession in England, and to GEORGE and ANDREW COMBE, of Scotland, whose writings did so much to popularize the science. Following these we may name :

SIR GEORGE S. MACKENZIE, F. R. S. L., President of the Physical Class of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and author of travels and essays.

DR. WILLIAM GREGORY, F. R. S. E., President of the Royal Medical Society and author of valuable works.

DR. W. C. ENGLEDDUE, President of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh.

DR. JOHN MACKINTOSH, F. R. C. S. E., Professor of Pathology and Practice, and author of a standard work.

DR. ROBERT HUNTER, Professor of Anatomy, Andersonian University, Glasgow.

SIR WILLIAM C. ELLIS, M.D. Author of a treatise on Insanity, and Superintendent of the Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.

W. A. F. BROWNE, Esq., Medical Superintendent of Montrose Lunatic Asylum author of "Lectures on Insanity" President of the Royal Medical, Royal Physical and Plinian Societies, etc.

H. A. GALBRAITH, surgeon to the Glasgow Royal Lunatic Asylum. DR. JAMES SCOTT, L.L.B., Surgeon and Lecturer to the Royal Hospital at Haslar, Surgeon and Med Superintendent of the Royal Naval Lunatic Asylum, etc.

S. HARE, Esq., Proprietor and Medical Attendant of the Retreat, the Insane at Leeds.

H. C. WATSON, F. L. S. President Royal Medical Society, of Edinburgh, author of several works.

DR. EDWARD BARLOW, M.R.C.S.I., of the University of Edinburgh, senior physician to the Bath Hospital, etc., etc.

DR. JAMES STEWART, Surgeon Royal Navy and Physician Extraordinary to his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex.

DR. W. F. MONTGOMERY, Professor of Queen's College of Physicians, Ireland.

DR. WILLIAM WEIR, Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary of Glasgow, Lecturer on the Practice of Medicine.

RICHARD T. EVANSON, Esq., M.D.M.R.I.A. Professor of the Practice of Physic in the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.

DR. ROBERT MACNISH of Glasgow, author of Philosophy of Sleep, Anatomy of Drunkenness, etc.

Of similar rank as Professors and medical authors are Dr. H. Marsh, Dr. Robert Harrison, Dr. James Armstrong, Dr. Francis hite, Dr. W. W. Campbell, Dr. T. E. Beatty, Dr. Andrew Carmi-

chael, Dr. John Houston, and Dr. H. Munsell, and to these might be added many physicians, artists and authors whose names are not so familiar in this country.

The weight of these names would be greatly increased by quoting their own language, showing how they had investigated and tested the science, especially those who have had charge of lunatic asylums.

The science of the brain being now expanded into a complete Anthropology, and placed on the basis of positive demonstration, the question may arise whether it has any such support in America, as Gall and Spurzheim, won during thirty years of active propagandism in Europe. To this I reply that there has been very little propagandism of Anthropology, but that it has been received wherever I have presented it, with great unanimity by all who have heard me, and must take possession of the scientific field more firmly than Phrenology did whenever an adequate propaganda shall be established.

Dr. Gall, died at Paris, August 22, 1828. Dr. Spurzheim, died in Boston, in 1832. For fifty-six years they have left the science unsustained, and since the death of Mr. Combe, they have no successor imbued with their spirit of investigation, and philosophic ability to command the respect of intellectual men. My own labors, beginning in 1835, constitute an entirely new departure — the era of ANTHROPOLOGY.

The cordial testimony in its behalf of Dr. Gall and Dr. Spurzheim, in spiritual messages is as sincere and friendly as my recognition of their transcendent merits as the pioneers in the science of man.

The psychometric description of Dr. Gall will be found on the 126th page of the Manual of Psychometry. In person he was short, but five feet two inches in height, having a large chest and strong muscles, a pleasant countenance, firm manner and penetrating glance, with a large head, strongly marked for philosophy and force of character with very little vanity. He was a successful physician and enjoyed a fine income. His intellect was almost entirely philosophic — his perceptive organs being very moderate.

Dr. Spurzheim was a man of less positive and more amiable character—a devotee to truth and science—better qualified than Gall for minute anatomical investigations and the practical application of the science. His character was rather better balanced than that of Gall, and though less qualified for bold original discovery he was better qualified for the presentation of the subject to the public not only as a teacher but as an anatomist, and he made many valuable suggestions for the improvement of the science, which has gained its popular currency in the form adopted by Spurzheim, the original writings of Gall having had but little currency. An edition was published in English at Boston by the late Dr. Winslow Lewis, in six volumes but not accompanied by the plates of the original work.

The writings of Gall and Spurzheim though intrinsically valuable, will of course be superseded by Anthropology but will always possess a historical interest, especially those of Gall on account of their vigorous and interesting style. The writings of Geo. Combe also, will be worthy of preservation for their interesting, clear and philosophic character.

The Literature for Oblivion.

AMBITIOUS self-sufficiency never has that realizing consciousness of ignorance which belongs to every philosophic mind. Satisfied that its very narrow range of knowledge amounts to a very grand and comprehensive philosophy, it is eager to diffuse its opinions for the world's enlightenment and for the pleasure of seeing them in print. But the first extension of knowledge beyond its old boundaries by more modest seekers of truth renders worthless the accumulations of pretentious and pragmatic literature.

Before the foundations of chemistry were laid, when the simple elements and their laws were unknown, how great was the mass of speculative notions, wild hypotheses and dogmatic assertions that filled all literature and held their places in all the schools to dispute the progress of science, as Horky fought against the revelations of Galileo. All of this is known to-day only to the antiquarian or historical enquirer, and such is the progress of science that every thirty years or less the most admirable expositions of science become out of date, are laid upon the shelf, then forgotten and finally lost to sight.

Such is the condition to-day in Anthropology, which in all the universities exists only as chemistry existed before the time of Geoffrey, Boerhaave, Scheele, Priestley, Cavendish and Lavoisier, in a state of dreamy ignorance in which the vagaries and impostures of alchemy were accepted as science. In like manner to-day, the simple elements of humanity being unknown though ever patent to observation and demonstration, a mass of dreamy speculation worthless as alchemy, still holds its place in the universities and in fashionable literature. From the maunderings of Plato, who could not imagine why one and one made two, who believed the power of prophecy resided in the liver, and who denied the existence of matter, to the still more dreamily involved and ever self-contradictory absurdities of Hegel and the majority of the metaphysicians, what a mountainous mass we have of utterly worthless rubbish, which loses all value as soon as the elements of human nature and their laws are discovered.

It would perhaps shock the sensibilities of our literati, if I should enumerate the works which they have been taught to accept as sound classical literature, which are made worthless by the dawn of positive psychology. The influence of such literature has been benumbing and confusing to the human mind, destroying the taste for practical investigation and prolonging in psychic science that barbaric nightmare which has been called the Dark Ages — an oppression which has been lifted away from the realm of physical science, but which still oppresses the minds of physical scientists when they attempt to enter the dark domain of psychic science. Of this we need no better example than Herbert Spencer's "Principles of Psychology" — the work of an able and learned author, whose more scientific investigations have great merit, but who falls a victim to the metaphysical nightmare when he approaches psychic science, and following the old method of ignoring facts and building out of an imaginative consciousness as the spider spreads its web from its own bowels, he constructs laboriously a mass

of cobweb theories which a very light touch from the firm hand of science brushes aside. And yet to a large class of modern thinkers Mr. Spencer is the beau ideal of philosophy, as the absurdities of Hegel were the treasured wisdom of his German followers. At the present time I cannot say when my exposition of these metaphysical follies will be given to the public.

No doubt there are among the writings of the metaphysical school glimpses of philosophic thought and sound principles, with vague anticipations of what science may reveal, and occasional approximations to scientific truth, as we find among the alchemists, mingled with their visionary theories, some correct chemical knowledge and valuable experiments. These however do not preserve from mouldering into oblivion the antiquated theories of Hermes Trismegistus, Gebir, Albertus Magnus, Raymond Lully and Basil Valentine, who were as good authorities two centuries ago as the metaphysicians are now.

They had actually made some chemical discoveries of value, but the metaphysical school has not made one scientific step of progression in the discovery of the essential elements of humanity, beyond mere speculation upon those elements of humanity, of which every one is conscious in himself, and about which a sagacious ploughman is often more correct than the metaphysical author. But this is neither science nor philosophy, any more than the observations of a stock-raiser constitute a science of physiology.

Of the fifteen or twenty thousand volumes annually issued among civilized nations, there are many which aspire to treat the great questions of philosophy, ethics, and religion from the old standpoints, and which give us occasionally a new thought and expression, but are mainly a mere re-hash, with variable dressing and seasoning of the old material. How worthless will most of this appear to a generation possessed of the true science, which gives unquestionable philosophy, reveals the essential laws of ethics in the constitution of man, and explains the mysteries of supernal life, out of which have been fabricated so many barbaric and speculative systems of religion.

This was forcibly brought to my mind, in seeing a careful review in the *Boston Herald*, of what it calls "Dr. Martineau's great work," two volumes, 853 pages, "the outcome of more than half a century of constant devotion to literary and scientific studies,"—interesting, not by anything new or original, but as an exposition of what the leading English Unitarian writer believes. Like the Boston clergymen quoted in our February number—he ignores the only positive evidence of future life to guess what it ought to be according to speculations, of which the reviewer says: "These are the conclusions which are reached through this long and difficult work." Surely when we have a positive experimental science on such a subject, accessible to all, these dry old speculations, proving nothing, are worth less than nothing, for they consume time only to diminish our knowledge, and Dr. Martineau has joined the long procession of those who are marching on to oblivion. His reviewer says: "Dr. Martineau attempts to reconcile the conflicting moral aspects of the world, the existence of pain,

the power of evil, and the admission of sin. Here his tendency to bring the theologian to take the place of the philosopher is painfully apparent, and it cannot be said that he is more successful than others have been in solving problems before which the stoutest hearts and strongest minds have gone down. There is always a tragic pathos in every effort to reach a solution of the difficulty."

Of course all these efforts are futile, for they require *knowledge* which theologians have not attained, and they must continue to be baffled as the ancients were baffled in trying to reconcile the apparently flat earth with the daily circuit of the sun. Their geographic hypotheses were worth just as much as most of the hypotheses of the theologians.

Philosophy is based on science, and does not exist before science. Science is the result of systematic and persevering investigations and experiments, carefully conducted for the ascertainment of truth, and tested most carefully to determine the correctness of results. In the psychic department of Anthropology, the metaphysicians made no such investigations, and, therefore, are entitled to no recognition either in science or philosophy. Nor has there ever been any philosophic investigation of man to determine the laws of his being, and the elemental constitution of his soul and body, before the time of Gall, who made the first effort to determine in a scientific manner, the sources of all his faculties, and their actual nature.

When the leading functions of the brain were revealed by him, philosophy had its beginning, and the known characteristics of humanity took the place of the varying conjectures as to what they might be. The complete survey of the brain, which has been made by my more facile methods, established the absolute philosophy of the mind and soul as the essential elements of man, and the extension of this science by the survey of the body, and the triple relation of the soul, brain and body, constituting a complete *Anthropology*, is the beginning of the consummation of Philosophy, of which future ages will furnish the rectification and illustration.

Religious Intelligence.

THE VERY important question what is the influence of the Roman Catholic Church upon society, must be settled by statistical facts. The most decisive statements are to be found in the following article from the *Christian Advocate*, published in Dublin, Ireland, showing the prevalence of crime among Catholics.

"In a report by Father Nugent, Roman Catholic prison chaplain in Liverpool, it is stated that during the year 1875, 13,683 prisoners had passed through the borough jail; of these 9,397 were Roman Catholics and 4,286 were Protestants. But the Roman Catholics of Liverpool altogether numbered 150,000, whereas the Protestants were 600,000. According to the ratio of population there should have been four times as many Protestants in jail as Catholics, whereas here were not half as many. The *Catholic Times* of April 17, 1885, tells its readers that of 21,324 committals to the borough prison,

13,676 were Roman Catholics, whereas the Protestants, although so many times more numerous in the population, furnished only 5,130. In other directions the indications are worse. Father Nugent is reported in the *Catholic Times* as having said, in the League Hall, on Nov. 11, 1886, that 'nine out of every ten girls which are seen at night along the London road, or Limo street, are Catholics. There is no use in hiding it. The Sisters of Notre Dame had 15,000 of these girls under their charge.'

"A Parliamentary return for Scotland in 1872 shows 34,182 persons in jail in that country. Of these, 10,748 were Roman Catholics, and 23,434 Protestants; that is, having regard to population, one of every 27 Roman Catholics was in jail, whereas only one in every 132 Protestants had been in prison. Sir Richard Cross, when home secretary, said in Parliament, on July 23, 1877, that 'about one-third of all the prisoners in Scotland were Roman Catholics.' Were the Romanists in Scotland not more criminal than Protestants, their numbers in prison would be only 2,920, whereas the actual number was 10,748. In England the showing is also damagingly bad for Rome. The Irish in England are not, of course, all Romanists, but those who belong to the criminal classes are nearly so. If the Irish residents in England furnished to the jails in the same ratio as the English, there would be only 3,000 Irish prisoners in England. As it is, there are 22,100. The Catholics of England are 4.3 per cent. of the population, but the number of Roman Catholic criminals amounts to from 15 to 40 per cent. of the criminals in the country.

"In Ireland we have the following sad facts. There were 5,939 Protestants committed to prison in 1884-5; but in the same year the number of Roman Catholics committed was 31,110. In juvenile reformatories there were, in 1885, 151 Protestant children; but of Roman Catholic children the number was 818. In industrial schools the Roman Catholic children numbered, in 1885, 5,555, whereas the Protestants were 810. But the equally instructive fact remains to be told; that the total sum received from the treasury and rates in 1885 was 18,383 pounds sterling for Protestants, as compared with 116,212 pounds sterling for Roman Catholics.

"If we go to Canada, the case is no better. The population of Ontario in 1881 was 1,923,228, of which 320,839, or 16 per cent., were Roman Catholics. The criminal convictions in the same year were 6,940, of which 3,844, or 59.2 per cent. were Roman Catholics. There were 8,118 commitments to the Central prison, Toronto, between 1873 and 1886, of which 2,802, or 34.66 per cent. were Roman Catholics, and the ratio in the Mercer Reformatory for women during the same period was 35.77 per cent. Thus where the Roman Catholics are only 16 per cent. of the population, the proportion of criminals of that persuasion is from 30 to 60 per cent.

"In England and Scotland, Roman Catholics number about one fourteenth of the population; notwithstanding, of the boys and girls committed to reformatories, one-fifth are Roman Catholics. Recon-
victions of those who had been in reformatories tell a like tale. Of boys recommitted from Protestant reformatories, the number amounts

to 10 per cent., but the number reconvicted from Romanist reformatories amounts to 22 per cent. So in Scotland; the reconvicted boys from reformatories there number 12 per cent. of Protestants, but from Romanist reformatories, the reconvicted boys tot up to 33 per cent. The lesson of all this is that the efficiency of reformatory work in Protestant institutions is much greater than those under Roman Catholic management. Whether in church, school, or the open theatre of life, Romanism is shown to be not a healthy system, as compared with that of Protestantism."

The increase of Catholic population in the United States is a matter of grave danger to the republic. In addition to European immigration we have a large influx from Canada — according to the Rev. E. E. Amaron of Lowell, about 400,000.

In Italy the catholic clerical influence has been sufficiently strong to prevent thus far the erection of the monument to BRUNO. Tortonia, the Syndic of Rome, who has been its most efficient opponent, has been dismissed from office by the Italian government for his subserviency to the Pope, and his ally, Prof. Bonghi, has been hissed out of the college by the students.

The Church in Italy is doing its best in politics to overthrow the Italian government and restore the temporal power of the Pope. The Pope and priests are regarded as enemies of the State, and the struggle must come which will sink the Catholic power still lower.

CATHOLICISM IN NEW YORK.—A correspondent of the Boston *Pilot* says: "The striking advance of the Catholic Church throughout the United States has been frequently dilated upon, but it is nowhere more apparent than in New England, the central seat and fountain of Puritan Creeds."

After giving full details he adds: "Summing up the consistent figures of the above details we find Catholicity to stand about thus in New England: 647 churches, 154 chapels and stations, 1,032 priests, 214 seminaries, 70,874 children in Catholic schools, and a Catholic population of about 1,325,000. It is enough to make Cotton Mather turn over in his grave.

MEXICAN CATHOLICISM—The hostility of the clericals of Mexico, the party which seeks to revive ecclesiastical ascendancy in civil affairs in Mexico, to the Freemasons, has culminated in the murder of a number of Masons. These murders have led to reprisals by the Masons, and the strong hand of President Diaz may be needed to restore order, and to bring the bigoted ecclesiastics to a sense of the difference between Mexico of today and Mexico of forty years ago. The Catholic Church all the world over is opposed to what are known as "secret orders." In Portugal recently M. Aguiar, an eminent scholar and a former member of the cabinet, died in the fulness of public honor and was buried with all the ceremonial of the Church. It transpired after his burial that M. Aguiar was Grand Master of the Portuguese Freemasons. Upon this, the Patriarch of Lisbon issued an order forbidding his clergy any longer to recognize the deceased as a Catholic. The Portuguese Liberals are indignant and are calling upon the Government to take action against the Patriarch.—*Transcript*.

THE CATHOLIC CONGRESS—The international scientific congress of Roman Catholics, which is announced to meet at Paris April 8, 1888, has for its specific end and object the promotion of the development of science, the defence of the faith. It will, says Fr. Hewitt, "occupy itself with the

impulse and direction which ought to be given, at the present time, to the scientific researches of Catholics, and with the method to be followed in order to make these researches subservient to the Christian cause without sacrificing anything of the most frank orthodoxy or the most entire scientific sincerity." The commission of organization consists of fifty-two members, half of whom reside in Paris, which is the centre of their operations. This board has invited scholars and scientists connected with the Roman church to prepare memoirs and reports, which will be presented to the congress for discussion, but no votes will be taken or decisions formulated on their respective topics. The subjects to be discussed will be embraced under three heads—the philosophical and social sciences, the exact and natural sciences, and the historical sciences; but under these general divisions will come nearly every question which determines the actual state of science in questions which have relations to the Christian faith. The managers seem determined that the reproach from Protestants that the Roman church does not dare to face difficult and disputed questions that convulse the modern world shall be put away.—*Herald*.

PRIESTS IN ITALY.—In Garibaldi's Memoirs, which will soon appear in English, occurs this opinion of the priests: "The priest is the real scourge of God in Italy. He keeps a cowardly government in the most humiliating degradation, and strengthens himself amidst the corruption and misery of the people. In France he urges that unhappy nation to war, and in Spain, worse still, he spurs on towards civil war the leading bands of fanatics and is spreading extermination everywhere."

PESSIMISTIC BIGOTRY—When Jonathan Edwards, told how God would hold a sinne in the flames of hell as we might hold a loathsome spider, he but ustrated the gloomy pessimism which time out of mind has been associated with theology, and has colored the outpourings of thousands of pulpits. Recently Dr. Dix, of New York, who represents the church which has the greatest corporate wealth in this country, has been pouring out a stream of monkish invective against society, which might have been tolerated in the last century, but has disgusted the great majority in New York and el ewhere and has shown him to occupy a moral plane not much above that of Anthony Comstock. The *New York Sun* very appropriately says:—"In his wholesale denunciations, Dr. Dix goes to the extreme of slandering all the ladies in New York by describing them as abandoned creatures, of shameless dress, manners, and habits. The truth is that the evening costumes of to-day are not more immodest than the average costumes of women for a century back; and even so severe a moral censor as Queen Victoria herself requires that they shall be worn at her court. After a certain limit, what is modest and what is immodest in apparel is a matter of mere convention. So soon as we become accustomed to the sight of bare arms and shoulders they no longer attract more than casual attention, unless their exceptional beauty appeals to the æsthetic sense.

"The women of New York society may, in the main, pursue wordly ends rather than heavenly, as their husbands and fathers do, and as the rector of the rich Trinity does himself; but in purity and modesty they are not behind the women of any period, and are infinitely superior to a clergyman who can fill a Lenten lecture, addressed chiefly to feminine hearers with the product of a foul imagination.

"In other words Dr. Dix's lecture was both false and vile, and upon him, and not the women he assailed, should the lash of the moralist be laid."

"A few years ago (says the *Times*) he issued a protest against the higher education of women, which betrayed so mediæval a view of the whole subject involved that it became a matter for ridicule rather than for serious argument to adult persons of the male sex."

QUEER RELIGIOUS SECTS IN RUSSIA.—"M. Tsakni, a Russian writer, has just published an interesting work upon curious religious sects in Russia. It appears that in the empire there are no less than fifteen millions of devout followers of insane and cranky notions of Christianity, and new religions or sects are constantly springing up in spite of all the efforts of the Russian authorities. One of these sects is called the Run-aways. They fly from their villages or towns. They believe in returning to a wild state of existence, destroying their identity as much as possible, and living like savages. Civilization they regard as the great curse of humanity. They also carry on a sort of brigandage, and one of their most sacred duties is to rob churches. There is another sect calling themselves Christs. They adore one another. Crazy dancing forms part of their religious ceremonies. The Skoptsys, another religious body, believes in self-mutilation. They are also expert dancers and tumblers. Barnum would be proud of such a set of acrobats. There is another sect that never speak. They make signs skilfully. Bloody sacrifices form part of the religion of other fanatics, and the butchering of sons and daughters to appease the wrath of the Lord is getting quite too common. There are also missionaries who go around preaching the glories and beauties of suicide and its absolute necessity for salvation. A Mr. Souchoff is the leader of this gang. He was arrested for murder some time ago, but managed to escape and turned up in a village where he preached so hard in favor of murder and suicide that several of his followers cut each other's throats, and others shut themselves up in their houses and burned themselves to death."

MISSIONARY LABORS.—Canon Taylor of England, has made some discouraging statements. "According to Canon Taylor, the reports of the Church Missionary Society in India show that 841 missionaries employ at a cost £48,296. 19s. 1d., made last year 297 converts. The record for the four countries of Persia, Palestine, Arabia, and Egypt is still worse. Here the sole result of the labors of 109 missionaries and an expenditure of £11,804. 9s. 6d. was the conversion of one Moslem girl in the orphanage at Jerusalem, of whom it was stated that 'she is easily influenced, and requires constant guidance.' In Ceylon, 347 agents made 207 converts at a cost of £10,138 17s. 6d.. In Mid-China 71 agents made 62 converts at a cost of £8,917 13s. 8d., and in South China, 148 agents made 297 converts at a cost of £8,448 4s. 11d. The price of a convert is thus seen to vary in different parts from a little over £25 to the virtually prohibitive figure £11,804 9s. 6d."

The Canon suggests the possibility that the money might be devoted more profitably to other objects. On the other hand he suggests that "Islamism has abolished drunkenness, gambling and prostitution—the three curses of Christian lands. Islamism is the closest approach to Christianity which has yet been able to take hold of Eastern and Southern nations. Moslems are already imperfect Christians. Let us try to perfect their religion rather than vainly endeavor to destroy it, and we may transform Islam into Christianity. Thus we may find that in God's scheme Mahomet has been preparing the way for Christ.—*Rev. Canon Isaac Taylor, LL.D., in Church Congress, England.*

MOHAMMEDANISM has shown far greater power of propagandism than christianity. According to Mr. R. Bosworth Smith, in the *Nineteenth Century*, who is well acquainted with the subject, Mohammedanism has taken possession of more than half of the three hundred and fifty millions of Africa; while the Christian missions consist of feeble settlements on the malarious Western coast where inferior races are found. The followers of Mahomet have taken possession of all Northern Africa, the Great Desert and the Soudan, their power extending from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean, and spreading through Madagascar, Mozambique and Zanzibar.

This is a great revolution, expelling the fetich superstitions of Africa, and substituting a more intellectual religion, which enforces temperance, in which it has the advantage of Christianity; on the other hand it is fiercely intolerant and proscriptive, offering the alternative of the Koran or death. It enforces chastity and temperance, which Christianity does not, but in place of the licentiousness of Christian nations it substitutes polygamy which is less vicious and destructive. Mohammedan nations are at present less civilized and advanced than the Christian, but there was a time when Christian nations were relatively barbarous, and literary civilization was sustained by the Saracens alone. The Caliphs of Bagdad were more enlightened than the Popes of Rome, and the Saracen power in Spain was a source of enlightenment for Europe.

FANATICISM.—G. Naylor, a private in the Salvation Army, was charged at Leeds, Eng., a few weeks since with the manslaughter of his child, he having refused to call in medical aid during its illness. Naylor objected to medical assistance, saying: "I was asked to have a doctor, but I saw no reason, as it was in God Almighty's hand. That was the reason I refused to have a doctor sent for. I knew of its [the child] having the fall. Our Heavenly Father is almighty, and none can pass away without his will, and, in that case, I did not think it necessary to call in a doctor to examine it as to the result of the fall. I do not think I have neglected my duty to my child. I ought to obey the voice of God before that of man."

CLERICAL PATRIOTISM.—In refreshing contrast to many follies we may refer to the recent action of two hundred and fifty clergymen in the Church of England, who have addressed to Mr. Gladstone these declarations in behalf of home rule in Ireland. Their address opens with the following paragraph which gives an idea of its character.

"We the undersigned clergy of the Church of England, find it impossible to keep further silence in the present political circumstances of the country. We desire to assure you of our deep conviction that the policy of home rule for Ireland proposed by you—in spite of difficulties which we do not ignore—is the only Irish policy before the country consistent with those principles of equal justice and charity for all men which we profess and teach in our Master's name. We also protest earnestly against the alternative policy of coercion and of cruel enforcement of the extreme legal rights of property which is now in active operation in Ireland."

Why should not the entire mass of the English clergy have joined in this expression from a small minority. Evidently the mass of the clergy do not sympathize with liberty.

CHARITY. — But let us not suppose on account of its follies and superstitions in the present, and its crimes in the past, that the Church is doing no good. It supports many institutions of charity; it fortifies the moral sentiment of society, and it will do more of these good works in the future. Its latest movement is one of the best. It is called the "KING'S DAUGHTERS,"

and embraces all classes of society. To do good is its purpose. It is said "there are tens that visit the sick, tens that supply the hospitals and homes with flowers, tens that support foreign missionaries, tens that sing, tens that sew, tens that endow beds in hospitals, tens that provide pleasant country homes for deserving poor, and tens that simply 'bridle their tongue,' and 'endeavor to live in love and charity with all men,'—all 'in His name,' the society being organized in groups of ten. They have built and furnished an annex to Bellevue Hospital." The New York *Sun* says: "The rapid growth, harmonious unity, ceaseless activity, varied and unique charities, and sympathetic co-operation of this society are said to be unparalleled in the history of any organization known. Within two years it has girdled the globe with the gleam of its silver crosses 'in His name.'"

Medical Ignorance and Folly.

Is it not remarkable to find the followers of unsuccessful old style practice losing faith in their own skill and coming to the same conclusions as those who from the failures of doctors are inclined to condemn all treatment. Nobody is more skeptical as to the medical art than its unsuccessful practitioners, as was shown in my Providence address. A writer in the *Boston Herald*, says: "Take for instance typhoid fever. In so serious a disease as that, a non-professional would naturally expect that there was a routine of medical treatment to be followed with some variation of course, in all cases. Whereas, very little medicine is as a rule required in typhoid fever, and in the practice of our most intelligent physicians a large proportion of their patients suffering from that disease, from the commencing to the convalescing stage, take no medicine whatever." The writer seems to know only the old style practitioners, who confess the failure of their remedies. New school physicians are not in so hopeless and helpless a condition; they know that typhoid fever depends on inflammation and ulceration of the small intestines, and for this ulceration they have in Baptisia a true remedy, but all their success fails to enlighten the old colleges, that still pursue their monotonous dogmatism.

But ignorance is not eternal, and the *Boston Herald* says: "The world moves, and our old-fashioned prejudices move with it. A committee of the Massachusetts Medical Society has lately submitted a report touching the qualifications for membership in that body, which is a long step in advance from the rather illiberal position which it has hitherto chosen to occupy with reference to the homœopathic school of medicine. Some time ago a physician who had received his diploma from a homœopathic medical school, but who had subsequently renounced homœopathy, applied for admission to the society. He was willing to submit to the examination for membership, but he was informed that he was ineligible thereto because he did not have a diploma from a "recognized" school. He could only secure admission according to the by-laws of the society, by a prolonged and expensive attendance at a "regular" school, notwithstanding it was admitted that he might be qualified in every respect excepting in the possession of a "regular" diploma. The committee of the society in submitting their report on this case, express the very sensible opinion that the policy of excluding from its fellowship applicants for examination who are well-educated physicians, and who wish to adopt the practice of the society, is as illiberal as it is unjust and unwise. It is pointed out that the education furnished by some of the eclectic and homœopathic schools is equal

in character and thoroughness to that furnished by many of the schools now recognized by the society, and is superior to some of them."

After all, this is but a small step indeed, and the society will have to take many more before it can be considered a truly enlightened body. The most important discoveries in physiology ever made are presented in Boston, and the society does not desire to know anything of them. A snail couchant should be their coat of arms.

MEDICAL LEGISLATION IN RHODE ISLAND.—A recent letter from a friend in Providence, March 23, tells how medical legislation has been defeated as follows; "I have the gratifying fact to announce that no monopolistic medical legislation has prevailed in the recent Assembly of Rhode Island which adjourned to-day. Late in the session last winter, after your eloquent and effective address before the committee, set in motion an irresistible adverse current, a bill was introduced and continued to the May session. I prepared and circulated petitions remonstrating against the same or any legislation whatever, which was duly referred to the committee having the bill in charge, but with other matters it was continued to the following session now just closed. Nothing however has been heard from the committee and it sleeps, in the files, probably the sleep of death.

"An attempt was made to establish a Dental Board of Registry, which was up for consideration yesterday, having been favorably reported from the Judiciary Committee, but the project came to an ignominious end after a spirited debate, by being indefinitely postponed, two to one, the vote standing 32 to 16. This was probably designed as an entering wedge, and if it had been successful the M. D's. of the regular (?) school would have pushed through their bill at the recent session."

A distinguished physician of New York writes after carefully reading the lecture on Restrictive Medical Legislation: "Though I have been through five medical colleges, I am in full sympathy with all you say and with you heart and hand in your righteous fight for Medical Liberty and the overthrow of Medical Bigotry. I have been deeply interested in the way you put the whole matter."

ALLOPATHICO-MACHIA.—The Allopathic fight is illustrated by Dr. Kenneth Millican in the *Nineteenth Century*. Seven members of a hospital faculty resigned because the directors voted to admit Homœopathic physicians, and a medical journal proceeded to denounce the Allopathic doctors who accepted places instead of boycotting that hospital. Dr. Millican thereupon says:

"It comes to this: that the leading journal of a so-called noble profession—a profession which is supposed to embody some of the grandest instincts of humanity—by implication advocates that patients should be left destitute of advice until certain offending brothers, guilty of the unpardonable sin of differing from the majority respecting therapeutic doctrine, shall be excommunicated. The interests of the poor are to be sacrificed in order that professional prejudice may be satisfied."

Is not this the attitude of the old school profession of this country as represented by the American Medical Association. Should not the people boycott the colleges and their graduates that sustain such a policy.

INOCULATION AND PASTEURISM.—In abandoning well tried methods of curing hydrophobia for the hazardous methods of Pasteur by inoculation, the results have been very unsatisfactory. The Austrian Government has withdrawn their patronage and an English writer says:—"that the deaths from hydrophobia instead of diminishing in France have in

creased since Pasteur's method has been introduced." The methods that have been successful heretofore are perspiration by the vapor bath, the free use of *Scutellaria* (Skullcap) and the *Xanthium Spinosum*, aided by either excision of the wounded part or making an issue upon it to keep up a discharge. Cupping promptly applied is beneficial to all poisoned wounds and there is a large amount of reliable testimony that the hydrophobic poison has been in many cases successfully extracted by the application of the madstone. But as the philosophy of its action is not understood, the medical profession refuses to notice it.

Poisoning the blood to anticipate and prevent the poison of epidemic disease cannot be pronounced a success. The attempts to counteract cholera in Spain, and yellow fever in South America by inoculation have been failures, and though vaccination against small pox is still enforced by governments, it is earnestly opposed by many experienced and enlightened physicians, who say that experience condemns it. William Tebb of London, who has given this subject great attention says:—"I have traveled all over the United Kingdom, from Land's end to John O' Groat's, in nearly every part of Europe, in most of the States and Territories of the United States, the Dominion of Canada, and in parts of Asia and Africa. In nearly all these countries I have made it my business to inquire into the results of vaccination, and have never inquired without hearing of cases of grievous hardship and cruelty arising out of the enforcement of the practice, as well as of disease, death, and sometimes of wholesale disasters. That state is criminal which compels the adoption of such a mischievous superstition, and the people are slaves who submit."

Mr. Hopwood, M. P., of England, is authority for the statement that since 1853, when the compulsory vaccination acts were passed, the death rate from syphilis of infants under one year of age has increased threefold; and during the same period of thirty years, from 1853 to 1883, the mortality from scrofula among infants under one year has increased from 351 to 908 per million.

For my own part I regard these desperate inoculative experiments as a departure from the true path of progress in the search of remedies which exist in boundless abundance. Even with what we know at present I would rather rely upon medicine and hygiene than upon vaccination.

LEGISLATIVE WISDOM.—The social quackery of curing all ills by law still flourishes. The Iowa Legislature, which having passed an infamous medical law is now reconsidering the subject, has shown its wisdom by passing a law which a Boston editor thinks manifests less intelligence than that of an average horse. The law provides severe penalties for paying for any article more than four times its actual price. The apparent cause for this stupid legislation was that somebody had humbugged the farmers by selling "Bohemian Oats" for a great deal more than it was worth. But why punish the purchasers instead of the sellers?

P. S. The Iowa Legislature had nearly passed by a large majority an amendment abolishing the restrictive features of medical legislation, when the close of the session hindered its passage in the Senate.

A MONKEY PERFORMANCE.—Mr. Crowley the Central Park chimpanzee, has just recovered from a severe attack of pneumonia. Mr. Crowley is a natural teetotaler, and if naturalized would probably vote the Prohibition ticket, but under the direction of the doctor he took whisky and milk for his infirmity. When he was convalescent, a "Christian Scientist" visited him and asked the superintendent of the arsenal for permission to pray for Mr. Crowley. The disciple of faith-healing was persistent, and though Mr. Conklin had not much confidence in the "science," he thought at any rate it would be a diversion for the patient, and a little praying wouldn't hurt him. So the scientist in all seriousness and faith knelt before the cage and asked heaven's aid in restoring Mr. Crowley to health. Mr. Crowley did not seem to take any interest in the proceedings. He turned his back sadly on the religious enthusiast and lay down on a meal-sack to have a snooze. The Christian scientist prayed on for several minutes. In the course of the prayer the kneeling man said, in an earnest, argumentative manner, "Now, Crowley, you are not sick; I am sure you are not. Crowley, come rise up and show that you are not." At the instant the chimpanzee arose, approached the side of his cage, and offered to shake hands with the gentleman. "What did I tell you?" enthusiastically exclaimed the faith doctor. "He'll get well now. I won't need to see him again. I'll pray for him at home." Mr. Conklin said: "You would do a thriving business as a horse doctor," and turning to a reporter added: "He will probably claim credit for saving Crowley's life. I wish he had come Sunday night. Crowley wouldn't have raised up then for the devil." But the "Christian Scientist" is satisfied that he saved the monkey's life.—*Truthseeker*.

AFRICAN DWARFS AND MEXICAN MUMMIES.

At the last meeting of the Anthropological Institute, Prof. Flower, C. B., Director of the Natural History Museum, gave a description of the two skeletons of Akkas, lately obtained in the Monbuttu country, Central Africa, by Emin Pasha. Since this diminutive tribe was discovered by Schweinfurth in 1879, they have received considerable attention from various travellers and anthropologists, and general descriptions and movements of several living individuals have been published, but no account of their osteological characters has been given, and no specimens have been submitted to careful anatomical examinations.

The two skeletons are those of fully grown-up people, a male and female. The evidence they afford entirely corroborates the view previously derived from external measurements that the Akkas are among the smallest, if not actually the smallest, people upon the earth. These skeletons are both of them smaller than any other normal skeleton known, smaller certainly than the smallest Bushman's skeleton in any museum in this country, and smaller than any out of the twenty-nine skeletons of the diminutive inhabitants of the Andaman Islands, of which the dimensions have been recorded by Prof. Flower in a previous communication to the Anthropological Institute.

The height of neither of them exceeds 1.219 metres, or 4 feet, while a living female Akka, of whom Emin Pasha has sent careful measurements, is only 1.164 metres, or barely 3 feet 10 inches.

According to Topinard's list, there are only two known races which have a mean height below 1.5 metres, viz., the Negritor of the Andaman Islands (1.478), and the Bushmen of South Africa, (1.404). Of the real height of the former we have abundant and exact evidence, both from living individuals and from skeletons, which clearly proves that they considerably exceed the Akkas in stature. That this is also the case with the Bushmen there is little doubt. The point of comparative size being settled, it remains to consider to what races the Akkas are most nearly allied.

That they belong in all their essential characteristics to the black or Negroid branch of the human species there can be no doubt—in fact, they exhibit all the essential characteristics of that branch even to exaggeration. The form of the head is somewhat more rounded than usual, but it has been shown that in Equatorial Africa, extending from the west coast far into the interior, are scattered tribes of negroes distinguished from the majority of the inhabitants of the continent by this special cranial character as well as by their smaller stature, to which the name "Negrillo" has been applied by Hamy. It is to this race of the great Negroid branch that the Akkas belong, and they are not by any means closely allied either to the Bushmen or the Negritor of the Indian Ocean, except in so far as they are members of the same great branch, distinguished among the general character by their closely curled or frizzly hair. It is possible that the Negrillo people gave origin to the stories of pygmies so common in the writings of the Greek poets and historians, and whose habitations were often placed near the sources of the Nile. The name Akka by which Schweinfurth says the tribe now call themselves, has, singularly enough, been read by Marietta Pasha by the side of the portrait of a dwarf in a monument of the ancient Egyptian empire.—*Lon. Standard.*

MEXICAN MUMMIES, 800 YEARS OLD.—A family of Mexican mummies recently unearthed in Mexico have just been brought to San Francisco and placed in the State Mining Bureau. They were found in a stratum of lime several feet below the surface of the earth, not far from the Arizona border. The group, consisting of a man, woman, and two children, were close together. The two adult figures have on a scanty clothing of coarse netting composed of grass and bark of trees, while one of the children appears to have been clad in fur.

They all have the knees drawn up to the chins, while the hands clasp the heads, as if they had died in great agony. The general appearance, in this respect, is much like that of the casts of the Pompeian victims. The woman has long black hair, and in the lobes of her ears are small tubes for ornament. The man has but little hair. His features are distorted—another evidence of pain—but are seen very distinctly, and his open mouth shows his tongue. Near the bodies were also found curiously formed beads, and the perfect form of a cat, which seems to have shared their burial place. From the appearance of the bodies and their surroundings it is thought they must have been dead at least 800 years.

THE GREATEST MARVELS.

The sudden spirit writings and paintings obtained by Mr. L. R. Marsh through the mediumship of Mrs. Diss Debar at New York, are illustrations of spirit power which the world will have to acknowledge. I had obtained similar phenomena through her about seven years ago, while holding a pair of clean slates in my own hands, untouched by her. Writings and drawings came on the slates and paintings on cardboards between them. But on account of the objectionable character of the medium I did not prosecute the experiments or attempt to make a sensation of it. Mr. Marsh paying no regard in his enthusiasm to the character of the medium, and knowing nothing of it at the time, has obtained quite a gallery of pictures, and by donating a house to the medium and giving a public lecture in New York has made *an immense sensation*, equal to the eruption of a volcano at midnight. The press, as usual, takes the lowest possible view of the subject,—publishing the vulgar sketches of reporters who burlesque the whole matter, and assume as a matter of course that Mr. Marsh has been deceived by a swindler. All the details of Mrs. Diss Debar's wicked career are spread out in full, and make amusing reading, for in the way of hysterical humbug and romantic falsehood and fraud, she is quite a phenomenon. These things befuddle the public mind, for it is not generally understood that an extreme degree of physical mediumship must be accompanied by an unstable character, and only those who have a strong moral nature can sustain themselves in that *role* with integrity. Materialization is recognized by spiritualists under proper test conditions (and often without them), although they know the mediums are often detected in fraud. Spirit phenomena will come, when persons are present who have so little hold on their own identity that all their powers can be taken possession of by spirits. Such persons ought to be under the guardianship of friends.

Mr. Duguid, of Glasgow, Scotland, has phenomena similar to those of Mrs. Diss Debar, but being a man of high moral nature, his marvellous spirit paintings and writings are deeply interesting. Mr. Marsh's high character protects him from the malignity of the opposition to new truths, an opposition which reminds us of the energy with which the Asiatics fight against Western civilization. The steamboat which started up the Yangtse-Kiang river was stopped as soon as it reached the line of China, and the Russian railroad into Bokhara was attacked, as the locomotive entered that country; but locomotives, steamers, electricity and science must make their way throughout the world, and even the New York mob and the Satanic press must bow to the inevitable.

New York has a sensation that will not soon wear out. Mrs. Diss Debar and others associated with her entered into a contract with J. W. Randolph, a theatrical manager of a low class theater in Boston, accustomed to holding bogus spiritual exhibitions, to make a travelling exhibition of the pictures, giving him *half the profits*. The contract was repudiated when it was seen that he treated the phenomena

as frauds, and he promptly made an affidavit charging Debar with fraud on Mr. Marsh, under which Mr. and Mrs. Diss Debar were arrested with Dr. Lawrence and son, and confined in prison, charged with conspiracy to defraud. Mrs. Debar reconveyed, to Mr. Marsh, the house but the trial under the prosecution occurred on Wednesday, April 18.

Nothing was done at the first hearing but to fix bail for the DeBars at five thousand dollars each, and the Lawrences at two thousand dollars each. The latter were, however, subsequently released, as it appeared that they were only visitors to the Madame, to make arrangements for exhibiting the pictures with a stereopticon. Lawyer Howe mentioned a fraudulent suit of the Madame against Victoria Woodhull, which ended in being sent herself to the work-house. On the 13th, Mrs. DeBar deeded back the house to Mr. Marsh.

Many incidents of her swindling career were published. In Kansas City she drank freely, swindled all who trusted her, and endeavored to blackmail Rev. Robert Laird Collier. In Newport and Boston she had swindled Mrs. C. M. Seymour out of large sums. A lady for whom she pretended to produce a spirit picture explained how she substituted a prepared picture for the blank canvas. While carrying on her impositions she said: "My title is Princess Edith Loleta, Baroness of Rosenthal and Countess of Landsfeldt, and I was born in Florence, Italy, in 1849. My putative father was Ludwig, King of Bavaria, and my mother was Lola Montez, as I have heretofore told you. My mother, you know, died in 1860. I first came to this country in 1870, to see about my mother's property, and, after remaining a month or two, returned to Europe. I came again in 1874 and took up my abode in New York, where I have remained ever since"



Madame Diss DeBar, *alias* Ann O'Delia Salomon, whose face is here presented, is a corpulent woman, thirty-nine years of age, born in Harrodsburg, Ky., April 9, 1849. The animal region of the brain is large, and there is a remarkable deficiency in the region of Conscientiousness.

At the hearing on the 17th, the letters of Mr. and Mrs. Diss DeBar to her family were read, showing that he was a portrait painter in needy circumstances, and that she recognized her true name, Ann O'Delia Salomon, and promised to renounce the Lola Montez imposition, in which she had been sustained by her husband. Her brother, Geo. C. F. Salomon, testified to her unbounded wickedness and that he had never heard any one speak a good word of her.

The executor of Mr. Loewenherz, a picture dealer, charged her with the theft of his pictures, and under a search warrant thirty-nine of them were removed from Mr. Marsh's residence. Under this charge there is little doubt of her conviction.

At the hearing on the 20th, the attempt was made to show that a

prestidigitator, M. Herts, could produce spirit-writing on a paper held on one's head, or on a blank pad held in a book, in the same manner as Mrs. DeBar; but when tested by tearing a corner of the card, he acknowledged he could not do it with a marked card, and on the pad he acknowledged it could be done only by dextrously substituting one already prepared. In doing this he was detected by the spectators. He confessed he could not do it on Mrs. Marsh's condition of holding the pad in his own hands, as Mrs. DeBar had done. Mr. Randolph testified to her making love to him indecently when she accepted him as her manager.

It seems quite certain Mrs. D. and her husband will be convicted and sent to prison. Such persons have an easy career of imposition when not exposed. Some years ago I stated her true character to Mr. Bundy of the *Religio-Philosophical Journal*, and it was published by him. When she went to the Onset Bay camp meetings I wrote to the President of the Association to warn him against her. But we need a more healthy moral sentiment in the public to keep such adventurers in check. *She is but one of many.* Yet her marvelous mediumship can be sustained by the testimony of hundreds and has never been refuted. A long communication, which Mr. Marsh said was produced in two minutes, was read by him in court, occupying fifteen minutes; as it was a religious essay it was rather a heavy infliction on such a company as gathered in the Tombs court. The production of pictures suddenly by spirit power has been so often shown through reputable mediums, that even if any doubt could be thrown on the DeBar mediumship it would not in the least discredit such phenomena.

In this brief narrative we find an important lesson. The causes of Mr. Marsh's error were, first, that Mrs. DeBar was permitted to run her scandalous career without being exposed and checked by Spiritualists, one of whom introduced her favorably to his notice. Secondly, Mr. Marsh was misled by that blind faith and unquestioning reverence for all that comes from above which has been cultivated by the Christian church. His Christian faith in an overruling and intermeddling Providence made him believe that God would not permit sacred things to be degraded. He was guided by the theological and not the scientific spirit. The same folly is often seen among Spiritualists, who receive blindly what purports to come from spiritual sources, and admire inane platitudes as divine wisdom.

At the later hearing it was shown that Debar was not the husband of the medium who passed as his wife. The boast of the prosecution that Mrs. Debar's method of getting pictures would be shown in court was of course not realized. A concealed picture was produced and made visible by washing off its surface—nothing more.

Ample testimony was produced to show that the pictures had been produced in a satisfactory manner—appearing on a blank canvas in full view of the sitters, no one touching the canvas. The testimony was abridged and almost entirely omitted by the New York papers, none of which have made fair reports. The most remarkable statement was that of Judge Cross, that he had detected Mrs. D. in some

trickery, when she appealed to the spirits to vindicate her, and he held a slate over her head for the vindication, upon which the word "Fraud" appeared.

The JOURNAL has been delayed a few days for the result of the trial, which had not been finished up to the 28th. Meantime the Boston papers have details of the exposure of Mr. and Mrs. Cowan, who with several confederates have been running a materialization performance: Nothing but the immense number of the genuine phenomena could sustain public confidence against such exposures.

Miscellaneous.

RANK OF THE UNITED STATES.—The United States has a population of at least 62,000,000 at this moment. This makes it second in this particular among the great civilized nations of the world. Keeping in view the ratio of growth of the countries named between recent census periods, there are to-day about 88,000,000 inhabitants in European Russia, 47,000,000 in Germany, 40,000,000 in Austro-Hungary, 38,000,000 in France 37,000,000 in Great Britain and Ireland, 30,000,000 in Italy, 17,000,000 in Spain. The population of none of the other countries of Europe reaches 10,000,000, Turkey's inhabitants outside of Asia aggregating scarcely half that figure.

Russia alone of the great powers of Christendom exceeds the United States in population. Even Russia must soon be left far in the rear. On July 1, 1890, when the next national enumeration takes place, the United States will have 67,000,000 inhabitants. It will have 96,000,000 in the year 1900, and 124,000,000 in 1910. This computation is based on the average growth of the country during the century. Employing a like basis for Russia, that nation before 1910 will have dropped to second place, the United States taking the first.

Forty years ago the United States stood sixth in point of population among the civilized nations of the globe, and twenty years ago it stood fifth. Twenty years hence it will stand first. And will not political social and industrial supremacy come with preëminence in population? Perhaps, but hardly so soon. The United States leads the nations in extent, value, and variety of natural resources. It is already as well as first in wealth first in the value of the products of its farms and factories. Undoubtedly it will eventually achieve primacy in the other great avenues of human endeavor.

Within the lifetime of thousands of Americans now living, it seems altogether safe to predict, the United States will be as completely and unquestionably the great social centre of the world as it is already the centre and creator of much of that which most powerfully contributes to the world's moral and material advancement.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat*.

GROWTH OF THE SOUTH.—The *Manufacturer's Record*, speaking of the growth of the South since 1879, says that "there has been an increase of 15,000 new industries: 15,000 miles of railroad have been built, costing with improvements to old roads over \$600,000,000, an increase of \$1,000,000,000 in the assessed value of property, while iron production has increased from 397,000 tons to 876,000 tons. The amount of coal mined has grown from 6,000,000 tons in 1880 to nearly 14,000,000 tons: cotton mills have increased from 180 to 370: cottonseed oil mills from 40 to 150, and during that period the cotton crop alone has sold for \$2,500,000,000, an average of \$300,000,000 a year, while the total value of southern agricultural products is \$700,000,000 a year.

THE NORTHERNMOST RAILROAD in the world is now building from the Gulf of Bothnia to Lafoden on the North Sea which is within the Arctic circle. The line is building by an English company to develop the iron in the Gellivera mountains. The English laborers bear the climate well, and the long winter nights are illumined by the aurora.

THE PANAMA CANAL.—According to the report of Lieut. Rogers, published in the *Popular Science Monthly*, thirty per cent. of the work is done and seventy per cent. remains, "and no exact estimate of the time and money required to finish the canal can be made" the cost must certainly be at least \$375,000,000, and owing to the great cost of loans may reach double that amount. Senor Amero, agent of the Columbian government thinks the cost will be over six hundred millions, and there is no prospect of finishing it in five years. Mr. Froude, the historian says, in a volume just published. "If half the reports that reached me are correct, in all the world there is not perhaps now concentrated in any single spot so much swindling and villainy, so much foul disease, such a hideous dunghheap of moral and physical abomination as in the scene of this far-famed undertaking of 19th century engineering. By the scheme as it was first propounded, six and twenty millions of English money were to unite the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, to form a highway for the commerce of the globe and enrich with untold wealth the happy owners of original shares. The thrifty French peasantry were tempted by the golden bait, and poured their savings into M. Lessep's lottery box. Almost all that money I was told, has been already spent, and only one-fifth of the work is done. Meanwhile the human vultures have gathered to the spoil. Speculators, adventures, card sharpers, hell keepers and doubtful ladies have carried their charms to this delightful market. The scene of operations is a damp tropical jungle, intensely hot, swarming with mosquitoes, snakes, alligators, scorpions and centipedes; the home even as nature made it, of yellow fever, typhus and dysentery, and now made immeasurably more deadly by the multitudæ of people who crowd thither. Half buried in mud lie about the wrecks of costly machinery, consuming by rust, sent out under lavish orders, and found unfit for the work, for which they were intended. Unburied altogether lie also skeletons of the human machines, which have broken down there, picked clean by the vultures. Everything which imagination can conceive that is ghastly and loathsome seems to be gathered into that locality just now. I was pressed to go on and look at the moral surroundings of the greatest undertaking of our age,' but my curiosity was less strong than my disgust. I did not see the place, and the description which I have given may be overcharged. The accounts which reached me, however, were uniform and consistent.

PERSONAL.—KOSSUTH, now in his 86th year, enjoys a green old age writing his memoirs. He walks several miles every day. His two sons are in business in Naples.

HYPNOTISM AND THEFT.—Mr. W. A. Croffut whose experiments at Washington were reported in our January number has been trying to produce criminal actions in his subjects. One of his experiments is reported as follows;

Another sensitive, a clerk in a department, was mesmerized, and Mr. Croffut explained to him that in a house of one of the neighbors, in an upper chamber, in a certain corner and a certain drawer in the dressing case, was a pocketbook which contained \$5,000. He described the situation of the house minutely, the way to go there, the arrangement of the dressing

case and so on, repeating it over several times until the subject had the geography impressed upon his mind. Then handing him two keys, he said: "The larger key will open the front door of the house, and the smaller key will open the drawer of the dressing case in which the pocketbook will be found."

He told the young man that if he would steal that pocketbook he would give him the money. There was a good deal of discussion between the mesmerist and his subject concerning the liability of discovery and arrest, but when assured that there was not the slightest possibility of anybody interfering with him, and that there were no dogs about the place, he consented to undertake the burglary. Four or five gentlemen in the room were asked to follow the subject on his trip.

This theft was successfully accomplished, but other subjects resisted his efforts.

LABOR STRIKES IN NEW YORK.—The Commissioner of Labor in the State of New York reports the loss to laborers by strikes for the past year to be \$2,073,229,—nearly fifty dollars to each man concerned,—also that 8176 persons lost their situations permanently. The gain in wages is reported at \$944,632.

The *Boston Herald* says "The end of the strike of the marble cutters in this city proves what we have repeatedly asserted, that wage earners, before entering upon a war of this kind, would do well to count the costs. After weeks of enforced idleness, with its consequent domestic misery, the men have concluded that it is not worth while holding out any longer, and have decided to go back to work. We should not like to say that strikes are never justifiable, but it can be affirmed that, out of those which have occurred, not one in twenty have resulted in any benefit to those who have engaged in them."

D. F. HARTMANN, our correspondent, is about to establish at Gorizia, Austria, a hospital for incurables, believing that the more enlightened methods of progressive science may heal many that the old school have failed to cure. The necessary funds have been furnished by a wealthy lady in Philadelphia.

A BRIDGE ACROSS THE ENGLISH CHANNEL is now very seriously proposed, and the plans which have been drawn are undergoing critical inspection. The cost is estimated at \$200,000,000 and the time allowed about seven years.

MILITARY POWER—Of able bodied men available for war between eighteen and forty-five years of age, the United States have 8,021,605. The largest number in any state is 650,000 in New York. Only about 100,000 are organized in militia companies. We have but little need for our military strength on land as our relations to the belligerent nations which call themselves Christians would be upon the ocean. Is it not remarkable that the only nations from which we have any injury to apprehend are those called Christian! Against *our Christian brothers* however we may be protected even without costly preparations by the new guns introduced by Lieut. Zalinski and others which would seem to render invasion impossible if we are prepared. The last invention is an improvement on Zalinski's dynamite gun. A dynamite gunboat called the Yorktown, has been built at Philadelphia, with four pneumatic guns of 15 inch calibre, which can fire shell, twice a minute containing 600 pounds of gelatine explosive, equal to 850 pounds of dynamite or 943 of gun cotton. One of these shells it is thought would demolish the most powerful armored ship in the world. The guns have a range of at least a mile.

[*Continued from last number.*]

through sympathy. This I have often realized, receiving intellectual brightness from the frontal organs, pleasing influences from the coronal region, a delightful restorative influence from the region of Health, and sometimes dull, oppressive conditions from some parts of the occiput, a great feeling of energy from Vital Force, and very debilitating influences from the basilar regions in front of the ear. I was in the habit of exciting these organs in skeptical persons to convince them, until I found that the reactive influence upon myself was too great. A large proportion of society, if engaging in such experiments, would feel the influence upon themselves; and if my discoveries had been permitted to go forth freely to a hospitable reception by the medical profession, thousands would be to-day in the full possession of the science, verifying it daily, deriving therefrom profoundly accurate diagnoses of their patients' disorders, and conquering disease by the new methods of THERAPEUTIC SARCOGNOMY. But we must be patient with the slow progress of a world governed by HABIT and selfishness, instead of reason.

The stimulation of the psychic organs not only gives to each operator a demonstration of the science, but gives him a clear, practical idea of the faculties by observing the sentiments and deportment of the individual under their influence, which sometimes appear with startling power. I remember, for example, about forty years ago, when experimenting with my friend, Prof. G., a man of profound and brilliant intellect, but of strong passions, I excited the region of Pride and brought on a manifestation of terrific energy; and the menacing tone of authority he assumed made it necessary for us to be very quiet and courteous until the excitement subsided, when he felt rather ashamed of his outburst. On another occasion, when stimulating the region of Insanity in a young broker, Mr. Murphy of Cincinnati, he rushed forward to attack the worthy Mr. Benj. Urner, just coming in, under the delusion that he was some kind of wild animal.

Extreme manifestations can be expected only from strong or predominant organs. Mirthfulness and Imitation were so strong in T. C., one of my first subjects, that whenever they were excited he furnished an inexhaustible fund of amusement, and even when thrown into profound melancholy he was still amusing. Others have interested me greatly by their spiritual and intellectual powers. My first experiment on clairvoyance was in 1841, when, by stimulating the organ at the root of the nose, I found that the subject, a married woman, could tell in what position I was holding a skull behind her head. With her I had a great many interesting experiments, of which I made no record, as I was interested only to make discoveries, not thinking of narrating them. I might have filled many magazines with the narratives of my first experiments, but the world frowns upon the marvellous, and I learned to enjoy my investigations alone, caring only for the principles established and the grand philosophy building up, knowing that all who were willing could follow in my path, verify my statements, and procure for themselves the same delight and satisfaction that I had enjoyed. My students at the Institute enjoyed this, and stated in their report that "not half the

truth had been told" of these wonderful psychic experiments — wonderful indeed when a highly impressible subject is made to undergo sudden and complete transformations of character, reverential, turbulent, proud, abject, knavish, honorable, ambitious, servile, generous, miserly, refined, intellectual, or gluttonous and drunken.

The woman I have just mentioned was a fine subject, and was sometimes made to realize a craving for strong drinks — swallow raw brandy, and even steal it and deny the theft. On recovering from this she would wonder why it was that the intemperate appetite should bring in its train the propensity to lying and theft. The contiguity of the organs explains this, and universal experience shows that the drunkard's appetite and practice deadens or destroys all moral self-control and sense of duty. The theft and lying in this instance was unexpected, but might have been reasonably inferred if I had thought of it. Intense concentration on the sensual deadens and destroys the moral.

Another curious fact was developed in the experiments. When the Love of Stimulus (which lies at the posterior edge of Alimentiveness) was excited, the feeling of depression and craving then produced required stimulation to restore pleasant or comfortable feelings. Hence the stimulus taken moderately did not intoxicate, but only supplied a want. Delicate ladies, to whom wine would be objectionable, would, when Love of Stimulus was excited, begin by desiring such stimulants as tea and coffee — then wine or ale — and when the organ was strongly excited they would demand the strongest brandy or whiskey, and sometimes feel they were not strong enough or suspect they were watered. All this was well borne while this excitement was upon them, for then they were in the condition of veteran tipplers, in whom this faculty was predominant, or like one bitten by a rattlesnake, whom whiskey does not intoxicate; but as soon as this excitement was removed or overruled by the moral organs, the ability to drink and desire for liquor were gone; it became repulsive, and if they had been allowed to drink while craving it they were no longer able to bear the alcoholic influence, but would become decidedly drunk. This I first realized in Mr. Inman in 1842, a most wonderfully sensitive subject. I had allowed him to take a little brandy when the desire had been excited, and not supposing it would have much effect, I proceeded to experiment on the superior organs, and as soon as his condition was thus reversed, he fell to the floor dead drunk, from which he could be relieved only by restoring the drunkard's thirst. This made a greater impression on my memory than thousands of other experiments, because it was so unexpected.

The organ of the Love of Stimulus is reached at the anterior margin of the opening of the ear along the edge of the *tragus* which shields its anterior margin.

Along the lower angle of the jaw, anterior to the tip of the ear we stimulate a feeling or state of being which produces a sober, serious pessimistic view of life running into melancholy. In the humorous T. C. I have just mentioned, it became very amusing by the number of extravagant hypochondriac expressions it produced. He became

like Grimaldi full of melancholy and gaiety in a curious jumble, showing how distinct from real cheerfulness is the sportive absurdity that produces laughter. The usual effect of the organ of Melancholy however is to destroy all pleasant feelings, revive the memory of all our troubles, and create a desperate weariness of life, and inability to enjoy anything but the lower passions, malice, revenge and sensuality. It is a powerful ally of intemperance.

These results like all others described in my experiments come not from the normal and controlled action of the organs but their abnormal predominance. This predominance over the higher powers, occurs in suicidal melancholy but not in the stimulation of this organ, when the impressibility is not sufficient to produce its predominance by stimulation. A moderate influence from it would diminish our hopefulness and stimulate the disposition to be ready to overcome all obstacles by our own unaided energies. It does not result in melancholy except when absolutely predominant over the cheerful region, or when the latter is paralyzed. It is well adapted to the desperate life of the warrior whose business it is to watch and meet the hostility of the foe. I was struck with its large development in the head of D. one of the most vigilant and successful partisan or guerilla fighters in the secession war.

Underneath the jaw from the carotid artery forward to near the larynx we reach a region which produces a highly excitable condition of the brain. This region, the base of the middle lobe at the entrance of the carotid artery, has a controlling influence upon the circulation of the brain, by means of which the various organs are carried into excessive abnormal energy by an excited circulation, corresponding to the wild intensity of mania or are paralyzed by exhaustion and collapse. The superior cervical plexus lying on the carotid artery, is the agent of these disturbances by its vaso-motor power over the arteries and capillaries of the frontal half of the brain, and the influence which it also transmits to the heart. Vascular excitability and irregularity produce irregular or abnormal action of the brain, when not controlled by the higher functions. Hence this basilar region is recognized as that of insanity or mental derangement, because excitability without corresponding self control necessarily results in derangement under the ordinary excitements of human life. All men have a capacity for insanity under a sufficient amount of depressing and disturbing influence, and this is the organ of the excitability which normally produces the necessary activity of the faculties and passions, but in abnormal excess, is too excitable for healthy action, as will be explained hereafter. If the experiment is made upon the posterior portion of the organ (touching under the jaw on the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle which turns the head and the carotid artery) the manifestation is more excitable and wild. Higher up, on the jaw the influence is more depressing; farther forward it tends to feebleness and confusion of mind, and just above the larynx to a dull lethargic state. Without seeking these subdivisions the influence of the whole region produces a wretched, confused, excitable condition, incapable of application or steady vigorous

thought on any subject, or of acting with any steady purpose, a condition from which the subject will be greatly relieved by dispersive passes upward and backward from under the jaw, or by passes down to the trunk. The opposite condition of immovable firmness and clearness of mind, incapable of being disturbed by anything, is produced by the region marked Sanity, vertically above the ear on the side of the temporal arch, which forms the summit of the side head, extending an inch below the line which separates the lateral and superior aspects of the head.

These instructions are given not as an exposition of the doctrines and philosophy of Anthropology, which will be found in the exposition of the different organs, but merely as a guide in the performance of experiments and an illustration of the experimental methods by which the functions of the brain have been determined.

Another simple experiment will determine a solution of one of the greatest problems in physiology, which thousands of physiologists have unsuccessfully endeavored to solve, even though they have dissected, galvanized and irritated the brain and performed numerous experiments on the body. The problem is the origin of the calorific function or power of generating heat, which my experiments have located in the medulla oblongata.

The medulla oblongata is reached anteriorly through the chin, and the locations in the brain which we reach through the face may be determined with considerable accuracy, as the entire facial region corresponds with, and covers the entire anterior basilar region of the brain, a region which beyond the organ of Language, has been almost unknown to my predecessors as to its functions. Every experiment on this region is a solution of physiological and psychological mystery which have defied every other method of investigation. All the learning and critical investigation of modern scientists have failed to reveal the original physiological basis of insanity which, since my experiments, everyone can demonstrate for himself.

To demonstrate the origin of Calorification at the medulla oblongata, place one hand around the chin of an impressible person covering a space of about four square inches. This will excite the organ of Calorification, producing a moderate increase of warmth and sometimes an increase of circulation and excitability. If the other hand be placed at the same time upon the occipital base of the brain, reaching from one mastoid process to the other, the stimulation will be diffused throughout the body, and the warming effect will descend toward the feet. If, however, it should be placed on the upper part of the occiput, covering the region of Health, the heat will be more equally distributed, and will be felt more in the upper part of the body.

If the hand when applied on the chin should extend up across the lower lip, it would then correspond with the portion of the brain called the *Pons Varolii* or bridge of Varolius (sometimes called the *tuber annulare*) in which resides the influence controlling the respiratory organs. The lower lip corresponds to the lower portion of the *Pons*, the stimulation of which deepens the respiration, and this deep respiration increases the calorific effect.

These experiments explain the protective influence of the beard, and the great protection afforded by a woollen covering around the chin, mouth and neck, in cold weather.

The animal spirits may be raised or depressed by operations on the regions of Cheerfulness and Melancholy. The latter lies as before stated at the lower angle of the jaw and the former just above Sanity, vertically above the ear, and just above the ridge which separates the lateral from the superior surface of the brain. Under the influence of Melancholy fully established, everything looks gloomy and discouraging, grief is renewed and life seems worthless. Under the influence of Cheerfulness difficulties seem trivial, society is pleasant, and everything has a pleasing appearance, smiles are natural and life seems full of enjoyment.

Self-respect and Self-confidence, may be elicited on the median line, behind the organ of Firmness, and the opposite feeling of Humility may be elicited on the side of the head, in front of the upper part of the ear. Under the former the subject feels ready to undertake anything; under the latter his resolution and ambition disappear.

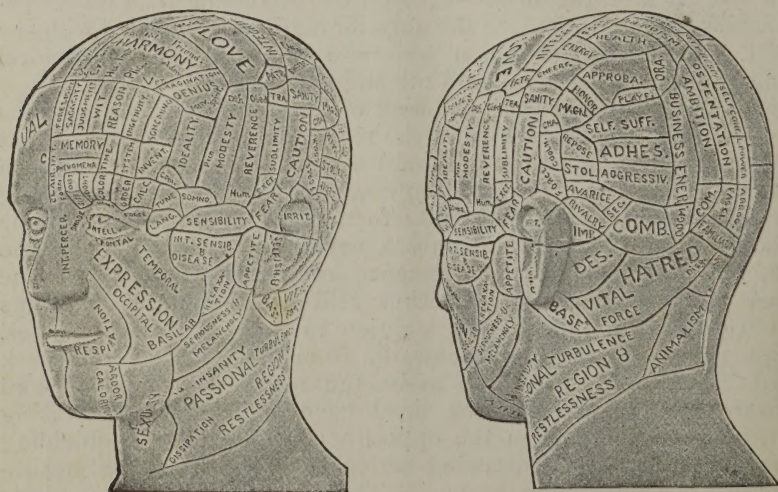
Such are the experiments by which we most readily illustrate and demonstrate the functions of the brain. We have also many opportunities to demonstrate the functions of the brain in impressible persons by manipulations both upon the brain and body—for the benefit of their health—the former guided by Cerebral Psychology, the latter by Therapeutic Sarcognomy, the study of which leads into an extensive system of practice.

The region of tendency to mental derangement is involved in all strictly local headaches, not dependent on derangement of the stomach or rheumatic affections of the nerves. Hence such headaches are easily removed by dispersing excitement from the region of derangement, which not only occupies the region just described under the jaw, but extends back so as to be reached through the middle of the back of the neck—a region corresponding with the vertebral artery for the occiput, as the anterior region is connected with the carotid. The posterior region has more to do with physiological derangements of the brain, and the anterior with the mental.

The simple rule for the treatment of all local headaches is to disperse by brisk movements from the region of derangement. Light dispersive friction down the back of the neck will generally relieve a headache. The same manipulation down the sides of the neck along the jugular veins, adds materially to the effect in relieving the frontal brain. There is not only a nervauric influence upon the brain, but the dispersive movement accelerates the flow of the venous blood downwards, and thus relieves dullness, and brings in additional arterial blood. In addition to these downward passes, manipulations upward and backward, from the side of the neck toward Sanity and Firmness assist the result. All upward and backward manipulations of the head have a pleasant and bracing effect, as manipulations in the opposite direction have a subduing enfeebling effect by withdrawing action from the tonic, and healthful toward the enfeebling regions. These manipulations have long

been practiced by mesmeric operators to subdue their subject, and have often produced depressing and unpleasant effects.

We should also recollect, in the treatment of headaches, the principle that is applicable to the treatment of all strictly local affections, whether pain, inflammation, or any other morbid condition,—that light dispersive passes over the morbid part will remove its morbid condition. The friction should be very light and delicate, and in case of extreme impressibility and sensitiveness, it is not even necessary to touch, at first. The morbid conditions are movable, *as if* dependent on a nervous fluid in a pathological condition, which is moved by the passes and friction; for pains may thus be moved along a limb, in some cases, and lodged at the point to which the pass carries them, or may be carried to the end of a limb and entirely out of the body. Such facts, with which every manipulator is familiar, show how little the schools understand of nervous physiology, for they have no explanation for them, and in their voluntary or *dogmatic ignorance* they do not even recognize such facts, nor would a physician who observed them venture to report them to a medical journal in opposition to prevalent opinions, or rather prevalent ignorance. They show that *conditions are realities* as well as substances. A condition of heat or cold may be transferred from one *inanimate* body to another, and a condition of pain, inflammation, fever, or small pox may be transferred from one living body to another. So may conditions of Health, as well as Disease, and conditions of Love, Hate, Anger, Alarm, Turbulence, Insanity, Tranquility, Intelligence, or Happiness are conveyed by spiritual sympathy through crowded assemblies, or by the physical contact of the operator with his subject. This is the basis of the psychological therapeutics which is taught by THERAPEUTIC SARCOGONOMY. In the foregoing experiments the vital power of the operator, applied by his fingers upon the various organs of the brain, becomes their stimulant to evolve their true functions, and it is desirable that he should have an active and healthy nervous system to impart an efficient stimulus.



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